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DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENCY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON CABINET SHUFFLE

PA271306Y Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 27 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Djibouti, 26 Jan (AFP)--According to a press communique released by the presidency of the republic: "The president of the republic and chief of government is preparing to complete his council of ministers following the resignation, which has been accepted, of Prime Minister Ahmed Dini and the cabinet ministers who followed him. Thus, Hassan Gouled's policy of national unity has scored an outstanding success."

"His firmness following the attempt of 15 December had, in fact, prompted Addis Ababa to send a diplomatic mission to announce that the Ethiopian Government had no intention of intervening in the country's domestic affairs but, instead, of maintaining neighborly relations based on mutual respect of national sovereignty."

According to the communique of the presidential press office: "The composition of the delegation which the president of the republic led successively to Oman and Bahrain has been a rebuttal to those who, even before independence, speculated about an ethnic division. In effect, this delegation was composed of an equal number of Somali [Issa] and Afar citizens. The communique notes that only 17 persons remain under provisional arrest and that their fate is entirely in the hands of civilian courts.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST EPRP

LD272034Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Summary] The police information headquarters of the Hararge region reports that security squad members of 01-10 urban dwellers association in Harar have killed one Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party [EPRP] member and detained another one. Engeda Worke Tefera was killed in a shoot out, while Wendim Kun Adugna was seized along with his Colt. 45. Some 134 young members of the Addis Ababa higher 21 urban dwellers association no. 9 have repented and are now being given political education by the association's office. The youth have pledged to participate in the struggle to form a workers party.

Ammunition, Supplies Seized

LD272036Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Subversive literature, various drugs, medical equipment and a cache of ammunition have been seized in the residence of a health worker in the town of Moyale, Sidamo region, in a search operation. The regional office said that the seized items were definitely intended for counterrevolutionary purposes and that the owner of the house has been detained for investigation.

Meanwhile, a (?field) agent of the anarchist Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party [EPRP] gang has been apprehended in the course of a similar search operation mounted to flush out subversive elements in the town of Kibre Mengist in the same region. The captive agent, a teacher by profession, was understood to have aided and abetted EPRP recruitment of local youth.

SUDAN REPORTS EPLF SUCCESSES IN ASMARA SIEGE

LD271620Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY reports that forces of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EDLF] launched an intensified attack on Nefasit, 30 miles east of Asmara, at 1800 last night. They have (?begun) to tighten their stranglehold on the Ethiopian forces on the southern and eastern fronts. The report says that at 1030 yesterday the EPLF forces captured (Ambatkala) after a fierce battle. They also managed to capture [words indistinct] at 1330 yesterday following fierce battles that had lasted the whole of the previous day. A responsible EPLF source told the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that the battles waged by the front the day before yesterday and (?yesterday) (?resulted in) the killing, wounding, capture and flight of the scattered Ethiopian forces, who numbered 7,000 men. He added that the front's forces were still chasing the scattered pockets of deserters along the roads from (Maihabar) to Nefasit and from (Ambatkala) to Nefasit. These were the last positions of the Ethiopian forces on the southern and eastern fronts.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH NKOMO, U.S. ENVOY

LD271230Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, yesterday received the leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, in his office. Mr Nkomo is proceeding to Malta to meet the British foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, to discuss the Anglo-American proposal. Mr Nkomo was accompanied by three members of his party. The minister also received in his office the U.S. Ambassador, Dr Wilbert John Le Melle, yesterday. In their discussions, which touched on the Horn of Africa, the ambassador reaffirmed the United States' unequivocal position that Somalia should withdraw from the Ethiopian territory of Ogaden to the internationally accepted boundary between the two countries.

NKOMO: STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE DESPITE SMITH PLAN

LD271948Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said in Nairobi today that the struggle for black majority rule will continue in Rhodesia despite Salisbury proposals for a representative government and independence this year.

He said that there is absolute unity between ZANU and ZAPU, adding that since Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole followers have defected to the Smith regime, his front is certain to win the war. He said that Smith's plan to have a representative government where whites will have two votes to one man would get him nowhere. Mr Nkomo said there would be more misery in Rhodesia because his group cannot welcome outsiders to hijack its efforts to liberate the masses.

On his Malta meetings with the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, and the American ambassador to the UN, Mr Young, Mr Nkomo said he would not bow to British pressure, although he is willing to listen to their proposals. He said his front does not recognize the Salisbury talks between rebel Smith and moderate nationalists and will continue to fight. He also said his front does not accept elections as a precondition for independence, since elections do not determine independence.

TANJUG Report

LD291932Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 29 (TANJUG)--"Great Britain and the U.S. will finally have to discuss with the Patriotic Front the essence of the Zimbabwe issue. We shall not agree to any concessions, nor agree on cease-fire and the halt of fighting being a condition for the transfer of power to the African majority. We also make it known that the period of transition, proposed in the British-U.S. package of measures, cannot mean the British recolonization of Zimbabwe. The British are still a colonial power in our country and decolonization is the first step towards a real freedom and independence of Zimbabwe."

This was stated, among other things, in an interview to the Kenya weekly SUNDAY NATION by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the militant Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. He made a one-day stop in Nairobi on his way from Zambia to Malta, where he will meet, together with Robert Mugabe, British Foreign Secretary Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Young.

Nkomo condemned very sharply the present negotiations between Smith and "moderate" nationalistic leaders Muzorewa and Sithole on "an internal solution" for Zimbabwe. Nkomo strongly rejected the possibility of any cooperation with Muzorewa and Sithole taking place, emphasizing that they have abandoned the real struggle and turned to the enemy.

KENYAN-TANZANIAN MEETING CONDEMNS HARASSMENT

LD281725Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenyan and Tanzanian government officials held a joint border meeting at Migori yesterday. Both sides pledged to promote good neighborliness. They condemned Tanzania's Heshi La Mgambo [peoples militia] for violating the border and harassing innocent people. The Tanzanian militia was warned to stop such acts immediately.

The officials also urged the two governments to find a permanent solution to the border problem. The Kenyan delegation was led by the South District commissioner, Mr Misiko, and included an assistant minister for natural resources, Mr Itumbo; and assistant minister for commerce and industry, Mr Okiki Amayo; members of parliament and government officers. The Tanzanian side was led by the Tarime area commissioner, Mr (Male).

SOMALIA

DANAB SAYS RUSSIANS, CUBANS KILLED, CAPTURED

LD292006Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The daily paper of the Western Somali and Abo liberation fronts, DANAB, today warned all Africans against the arrogant interference of Russians and Cubans. The paper appealed to the Africans to support their struggle and put an end to such arrogant interference once and for all.

In an article entitled: The Truth Is Like [word indistinct], DANAB wrote that the Mengistu clique had released a torrent of lies and denials, boasting to the world that it can fight its colonial wars alone, without any mercenary assistance whatsoever.

DANAB added that the Russians and Cubans had shouted to convince world public opinion that their experts had gone to Addis Ababa only to train and to perform additional useful social services in hospitals. However, we have killed and captured Russian and Cuban mercenaries. One such Cuban mercenary is Orlando Carlos, who has told the world press that all the people of the world could see him if [words indistinct]. The paper said that Eritrean comrades had reported killing and capturing several Russians and Cubans in Massawa.

The paper appealed to the international community to condemn the unwarranted interference in African affairs by the Russians and their lackeys.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MEET ALLEGED CUBAN CAPTIVE

LD281455Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Orlando Carlos, one of the Cuban soldiers captured in the battle for Harar on 22 January, gave an interview yesterday to foreign journalists representing international news agencies, newspapers and radio and television stations. He told the journalists that he was a member of a Cuban Army artillery regiment and that his number was 120160.

The Cuban said that the fighting in Harar was being conducted on a joint basis by the Cuban and Abyssinian colonialist troops, including infantry, heavy artillery detachments and backup troops. Asked about the number of Cuban troops on the battlefield, he said that he could not give a precise figure but only knew that they were numerous. He said that their participation in the fighting had been ordered by the Cuban Communist Party.

In a separate interview to Sudanese journalist Said Khalifa, the mercenary said that the expenses incurred by the Cuban troops involved in the war against the freedom fighters were met jointly by the Abyssinians and Cubans.

Asked what had led to the defeat of the Abyssinian troops and their stooges, he said that the freedom fighters had gained the upper hand because of their superior (?combat tactics), morale and unity. He said that he had been treated well since his capture by the freedom fighters. He had sustained minor injuries in the fighting.

WSLF leaders who briefed journalists on the fighting that had taken place between the Abyssinian troops and their allies, and the forces of the freedom fighters, said it was now evident to all that Cuban troops were involved in the fighting. The leaders added that some of the Cuban soldiers in captivity were wounded. The number of captives would be revealed later.

The leaders also said that the Russians were now openly involved in the fighting between the Addis Ababa regime and the freedom fighters. They had stepped up their supply of MIG-17, MIG-21 and MIG-23 fighter planes and had also provided Abyssinian troops with (?instruments) connected with (?reconnaissance) and preparedness that they had not had before.

SIAD BARRE SETS CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

TA291711Y Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 29 Jan 78 TA

[By Laurent Chenard]

[Text] Mogadiscio, Jan 29 (AFP)--Somali Head of State Mohamed Siad Barre has ruled out any negotiations with Ethiopia as long as there is a Soviet presence there.

He once more called on the West to "react" to the Soviet presence in the Horn of Africa, accusing the Soviet Union of seeking to "destroy and occupy" Somalia.

Gen. Barre, interviewed last night by West German TV, said: "No one can persuade the Soviet Union to make peace, for it is leading a war in the Ogaden with the aim of proving to the whole of Africa that those who do not obey Moscow will be crushed."

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here said Somalia had recently received large quantities of arms, including about 30 American-made M-48 tanks equipped with 105 mm guns and British-made 40 mm anti-aircraft guns.

The tanks came from Iran and had passed into Somalia through Oman, the sources said, while the anti-aircraft weaponry came from Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Light weapons had also arrived in Somalia from France, Italy, Iran and Saudi Arabia through Berbera Port where the Soviet Union had facilities until the downturn in Soviet-Somali relations.

Military analysts, however, point out that Somalia still lacks aircraft to combat Ethiopia's soviet-supplied MIG-17s, 21s, and 23s, though it recently took delivery of Swiss aircraft-detection equipment.

Somali sources said fighting was still raging in and around the town of Harrar in Ethiopia's Ogaden between Ethiopian and Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces.

MOGADISCIO: ELF KILLS 4,000, CAPTURES 1,000

LD291610Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] More than 4,000 Ethiopian troops were killed and 1,000 captured in the last 4 days by the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] forces near the towns of Asmara and Massawa. This news, monitored from Radio Riyadh, added that the ELF forces have seized the important and strategic road that links Asmara and Massawa and the railway line in the area along the Red Sea.

ELF forces control one-seventh of the Massawa port and are now heading for the Eritrean capital of Asmara, aiming at the total liberation of their territory. The ELF forces are already in full control of all territories liberated from the Addis Ababa regime with the exception of a few villages, excluding the Massawa and Asmara towns.

TANZANIA

HUNGARIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD291522Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Hungarian foreign minister, Mr Frigyes Puja, is in the capital for his last leg of the six African nations tour. Mr Puja, who is leading a 9-man delegation, will be in the country for 4 days at the invitation of the Tanzanian government. The Hungarian delegation, which arrived from Maputo, Mozambique, has also visted Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Congo and Angola.

A Foreign Ministry statement released in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the Hungarian foreign minister will call on the prime minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, tomorrow. On Tuesday he will hold official talks with Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa. Mr Puja will also call on the minister for trade, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura, and will visit the usafiri wa Dar es Salaam, uda depots.

Holds News Conference

LD291902Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam--Hungary has expressed its determination to strengthen trade, industrial and other bilateral cooperation with Tanzania. Speaking at a news conference at Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam this afternoon, the Hungarian foreign minister, Ndgugu Frigyes Puja, said joint efforts would be needed to promote and strengthen cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of trade.

On southern Africa and other international issues, he said Hungary's stand was similar to that of Tanzania. He said his country, being a member of the UN antiapartheid committee, fully supported the just struggle and aspirations of the struggling masses in southern Africa.

The Hungarian foreign minister also pledged his country's stand to support the establishment of a new economic order.

TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE TO CONFER ON MUTUAL TIES

LD281906Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Arusha--The governments of Tanzania and Mozambique are to hold a joint major conference for their overseas high commissioners, ambassadors and other top representatives in Arusha in March this year. The historic joint conference, which will also be attended by foreign ministers and high-ranking government officials from the two countries, will discuss the African liberation struggle and common political and economic relations between them.

A government official said in Arusha today that the conference, set for 8 to 20 March, will be held at the East African Community conference center in Arusha. The official said the full agenda for the meeting has not yet been drafted, but he hoped it would be released immediately after consultations between the two countries has been formalized.

NKOMO: BRITAIN SERIOUS ABOUT POWER TRANSFER

LD271946Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Nairobi--The coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Ndugu Joshua Nkomo, said today that he believed Britain was serious about negotiating a transfer of power to Zimbabweans.

Ndugu Nkomo told a news (?conference) that they are going to Malta on Monday for talks with the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, because they believed Britain wants to talk business with the front.

An aide of Ndugu Nkomo said that Patriotic Front leaders would table new proposals for the Rhodesian settlement at the talks with Dr Owen, but he did not elaborate.

Ndugu Nkomo is on his way to Lagos, Nigeria, for talks with the Nigerian leader, Ndugu Obasanjo. He will meet Ndugu Mugabe in Lagos and travel on to Malta.

SAO TOME

MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO CAMEROON PRESIDENT

LD261908Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe supports the struggle of the Saharan people and wants all African conflicts to be solved by the Africans themselves, Sao Tome Foreign Minister Leonel d'Alva stated in Yaounde yesterday. The head of the Sao Tome diplomatic service was received by Ahmadou Ahidjo, Cameroonian head of state, to whom he delivered a personal message from his country's president.

In a press communique Leonel d'Alva said that his talks with the Cameroonian head of state concerned problems connected with the two countries, adding that he was there to improve bilateral relations.

ZAIRE

TSHOMBE'S SON CLAIMS REBELLION IN SHABA PROVINCE

LD291748Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Zaire--Jean Tshombe, son of the former Katanga leader, states today to the Belgian news agency that the population of the region formerly known as Katanga is rebelling against the Mobutu regime. The son of Moise Tshombe is appealing to the French and Moroccan governments so that they do not allow their troops stationed in the area to take part in the repression which, says Jean Tshombe, the Mobutu regime is certainly going to try to enact. Jean Tshombe concludes: Only the immediate resignation of President Mobutu can still stop the blood of the oppressed people from flowing again.

Madrid EFE Report

PA291611Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1555 GMT 29 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Brussels, 29 Jan (EFE)--A son of former Congolese leader Moise Tshombe told the the Belgian news agency today that a rebellion was declared today in Zaire.

Jean Tshombe said here today that at this moment the town of Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) has risen up against the Mobutu regime and that the insurgent movement is extending to other cities in the region formerly known as Katanga.

Tshombe's son described Zairian President Gen Mobutu Sese Seko as a "demagog" and said that in the last 12 years Mobutu has repressed the Congolese people by "ignoble, inhumane and bloody" methods.

BENIN

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA2622241Y Paris AFP in French 1733 GMT 26 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, 26 Jan (AFP)--A Bulgarian delegation headed by Pencho Kubadinski, Chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Benin Peoples Revolutionary Party and the National Council of the Revolution.

Ohouens Receives Kubadinski

AU2815492Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Jan 78 AU

[Excerpt] Pencho Kubadinski was received by Barthelemy Ohouens, prime minister [as heard] of the revolutionary government. At the meeting the further development of relations between the two countries was discussed, after which official talks began between the delegations of the two countries. Today the Bulgarian delegation left for a tour of the country.

NIGERIA

LAGOS: MUGABE, NKOMO ARRIVE EN ROUTE TO MALTA

LD2810382Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The two leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, are in Lagos on a brief visit at the invitation of the federal military government. The two leaders are on their way to Malta where they will hold talks with the British Foreign secretary, Mr David Owen.

At a news conference on arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport yesterday, Mr Mugabe said that a power structure in which the Patriotic Front was the dominant party would be achieved if the British Government wanted the armed struggle in Zimbabwe to stop. Mr Mugabe warned the three nationalist leaders now engaged in an internal settlement with rebel leader Ian Smith to abandon the talks. He described tha talks as part of Ian Smith's efforts to keep himself and the white minority in Zimbabwe in power indefinitely.

He, however, agreed that the fight against the rebel clique should include the so-called moderate leaders. Mr Mugabe gave the assurance that the black majority government in the territory would accomodate the whites.

Commenting on the proposed Malta talks, Mr Mugabe pointed out that the Patriotic Front was yet to be convinced that the British Government was serious enough to effect a peaceful settlement of the Zimbabwe issue.

Mugabe Interviewed on Struggle

LD2910302Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe has said that this year may be a decisive one in its efforts to achieve independence for the people of the territory. One of the coleaders of the front, Mr Robert Mugabe, gave this indication during an interview with a Voice of Nigeria staff correspondent in Lagos yesterday.

Mr Mugabe said that with the progress of the liberation war, as it was, it was more likely to achieve victory this year. He added that the front was quite confident that the illegal administration of Ian Smith would be punctured if not totally liquidated this year. Mr Mugabe said that the liberation war in the territory would continue in spite of talks in the so-called internal agreement between rebel Ian Smith and moderate nationalist leaders. He said that the parties which were negotiating an internal settlement had no status to do so on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe. The only settlement that might be managed from the talks, therefore, he added, could not be recognized by the Patriotic Front.

Mr Mugabe and the other leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, were in Nigeria at the invitation of the federal military government. They have since left for Malta where they will meet the British foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, for talks on the situation in Zimbabwe.

LAGOS DENIES TIME MAGAZINE REPORT ON 'PIRATES'

LD282240Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[(Durdo Oleye) commentary]

[Excerpts] In its edition of 23 January 1978, the American TIME magazine published a story entitled: The Pirates of Lagos: Masked Marauders Are Looting Cargo Ships at Anchor. This is the issue examined in the commentary by (Durdo Oleye), a writer on current affairs.

The article of TIME magazine is an interesting one, (?somewhat) mythical, but shows that there is more to it than meets the eye at a first glance.

The falsity of the story of the Soviet vessel is obvious, not only in the denial the federal government issued on Wednesday, but also because the story is untenable logically. If it was true that the captain of the Soviet vessel informed Nigerian authorities and then left the territory unceremoniously, the Nigerian police would have referred the matter to Interpol so as to get the Soviet crew to come back to make a statement on the incident. Had it been true that corpses were floating on the sea, (?knowing papers) from Western Europe, for their love of pictorial records, one of their ships would have taken photographs to illustrate the point.

It is unthinkable that more than 12 ships would be attacked within a space of 3 months without the other vessels threatening to leave Nigerian territorial waters immediately. In fact, the outcry of the seamen's union across the world would have been so massive that a general boycott would have been embarked upon, and by now very few ships would be coming to Nigeria.

TIME magazine wrote its article of 23 January on the report it received from its informant Seaman Harold Spille, on his return to the United States from Nigeria. Knowing the efficiency of the American communications system, an attack on an American ship in Lagos would have been radioed back to the United States within a matter of minutes or hours after the incident. A long-standing publication like TIME magazine would also have been expected to cross-check the story of an ordinary crewman from the captain of his vessel. In addition, how come that the magazine, which normally writes on events happening in the preceding week, degenerated into writing a feature story on a nontopical issue?

Some of the reasons for the hostility of the Western media of information to the present federal government are by now well known. (?They are because) of our indigenization program and the dynamic leadership role Nigeria has been playing since 1975 and that it speaks against the racist regimes in southern Africa. They are also embittered by the fact that REUTERS news agency has been banned in Nigeria. It is now believed that some Western businessmen may have a part to play in the propaganda on (?rampant) incidents of piracy in Lagos to promote their private interests. These are the facts to bear in mind when the Western world overdramatizes isolated cases or invents tall stories about Nigeria.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR INTERVIEWED ON SENEGAL, AFRICAN POLITICS

LD251223Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 21 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[Renato Ferraro undated interview in Dakar with Senegalese President Leopold Senghor: "Senghor: What To Do Between Two Civilizations"]

[Excerpts] Dakar--[Question] The majority of African countries have been independent for almost 20 years. Mr President, what is your overall assessment of these past 20 years? How far has decolonization reached and what remains to be done with regard to economic autonomy, development and peace?

[Answer] Political independence, as we know, is not the most important kind. Back in the thirties, when I was a student in Paris, I maintained that cultural independence is the essential precondition for all the other kinds. But political independence does count. In Africa we reached it--and this is an important element to remember--through negotiations with the colonial powers. The case of Algeria is the exception which proves the rule. The second thing to stress is that very soon, as from 1963, our countries felt the need to unite and to establish the OAU, whose fundamental principles are the right to self-determination, noninterference in domestic policy and the very important one of neutrality toward blocs.

From the political viewpoint, therefore, we made a good start. But you know what happened next. The continent is now split, torn--and dramatically so--ever since the field on which East and West confront each other shifted from Asia to Africa.

On the economic level, we obviously did not have many resources. The average per capita income in most African countries is still very low. Why? First because of the inflation imported from Europe following the 1973 crisis, and then the drought which devastated the Sahel zone from 1966 through 1973 and again in 1977. Senegal has been independent since 1960. For 9 years, therefore--the greater part of this period--it has been smitten by drought, causing it to lose between one-half and one-third of its harvest. One day I asked the French president what would happen in his country under similar conditions. He replied: Revolution would break out.

Then one must mention the terms of exchange between the goods which we export and those which we import. The deterioration in these terms is increasing. In 2 years from 1973 through 1975, the prices of our exports increased 57 percent, but then they dropped. The price of Senegalese peanuts and phosphates has dropped at least 50 percent, while the cost of the goods which we import from Europe continues to increase at a rate of between 200 and 300 percent.

This is the situation in Africa today. One must add to this picture the disturbing hotbeds of tension constituted by the wars in southern Africa, the Sahara and the eastern Horn--wars sparked by foreign powers. I believe that such interference is the main cause of our troubles.

[Question] How is independent Senegal developing?

[Answer] In order to understand the present foundations of Senegal's independence, one must go back to the thirties, when we were a group of black students in the Latin Quarter and we launched the "Negritude" movement. We believed that the Africans first had to establish their roots in the values of their traditional culture, which was trampled by colonialism. Only on the basis of a cultural revolution could a political revolution be carried out.

We called ourselves socialists but we believed it necessary to reinterpret Marx and Engels from a black African standpoint in such a way as to separate the permanent values--the dialectical method, for instance--from what, on the other hand, was specific to the European countries of the 19th century, such as the class struggle, atheism, and so forth. Since independence, Senegal has been carrying out an experiment in democratic socialism through the method of planning, which remains Marx's most important contribution. We have given priority to education. Some 30 percent of our working budget is devoted to education, training and culture in general.

The next priority after education is agriculture, together with stock raising and fishing. First you must feed the people. Third comes industrialization. It is by developing training, by training competent experts and officials and by imparting impetus to agriculture and industry, that, despite the years of drought, we have managed to raise the average per capita income from $184 to $300 and we are now planning to reach an average income of $600 by the year 2000, which will place us among the industrial civilizations.

[Question] A turning point seems to be approaching in African political life. Two countries, Morocco and Senegal, recently returned to a multiparty parliamentary system. There were elections in Morocco in June 1977 and elections will be held in Senegal on 26 February. Mr President, could you illustrate the new Senegal constitution for us?

[Answer] Immediately after independence we inserted the multiparty system into our constitution, which was no great achievement because we had a strong tradition behind us. Senegal elected its first deputy to the French parliament in 1802. What I did was to limit the multiparty system, because in Africa an excessive number of parties finally imposes anarchy and dictatorship.

In Senegal, there have always been four currents of thought: one Marxist-Leninist, now represented by the African Independence Party; one social democratic, represented by my group, the Senegalese Socialist Party; and a liberal current, which is the Senegalese Democratic Party. The voters will choose among these three forces. The supporters of the fourth current, the conservative one, have only recently come forward and have secured an undertaking from me to carry out a constitutional amendment after the elections to permit a fourth party. But I state clearly that we will not go beyond this number. Francois Mitterrand has said that in France five parties are enough. To an even greater extent, four are enough in Senegal.

[Question] Mr President, how do you see Africa in the immediate future?

[Answer] The problems are grave and sometime I feel discouraged, but every morning when I see the sun I take heart again and tell myself that one must continue fighting. I believe that we will achieve dynamic agreements, not only among us Africans but also between the North and South of the planet, in both the economic and the cultural dialog. My conclusion is that we will have taken a major step toward a universal civilization.

ANGOLA

POLITBURO ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT OF PARTY GOALS

LD291920Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] A Politburo announcement on the 4 February celebrations:

The Angolan people, and particularly the members of our party, are preparing for a militant celebration of the 17th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle.

On the morning of 4 February 1961, a group of Angolan patriots, acting on orders from the MPLA leadership to launch direct action against Portuguese colonialism, set out on the long path which was to lead us into the most protracted and difficult armed struggle for national liberation on the African continent. This date, which led to the proclamation on 11 November 1975 of national independence and the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola, has an importance beyond the national context and must be counted among the revolutionary gains of all those peoples fighting for freedom and socialism.

This year this historic date will be commemorated at a time when our country's working class of Angolan people already have the instrument which will lead them safely toward establishing a people's democracy and socialism. The transformation of the MPLA into a workers party to serve as the vanguard of the working class and the great victory that was the First MPLA Congress mark a qualitative step forward in our struggle for a higher form of organization (?based on) the rich experience gained over 21 years through the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism.

The dialectic changes which have been taking place during our struggle, not only in society but especially within the MPLA as a vanguard organization, have made possible the MPLA's transformation into a party. The transformation of the structures of a liberation movement into those of a working class party and the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory to all its members constitutes the launching of a vast corrective movement in which all members of our party must take an active part.

Corrective movement: This corrective movement must be launched, applying all the experience acquired in the past, regardless of the political and historical conditions affecting the way in which this experience was acquired. The ideological principles which guided our readjustment movement of 1972 should serve as our starting point in this task.

Objective: As the report submitted by the Central Committee to the First MPLA Congress states, the corrective movement must serve as a basis for correcting mistakes, improving working methods, purging the organization of all harmful elements and uniting all militants around the party's objectives. In brief, this movement will have two great objectives:

1. To inaugurate a vast campaign of political and ideological education involving all party members; and

2. To restructure the party in accordance with the new statutes.

Guiding principles: The masses are the beginning and the end of all the party's acts and structure. The reform movement must bear in mind the preoccupations, needs and views of party members in establishing a new organic structure and correcting relations between the leaders and militants and between these elements and the people.

By analyzing the actual state of the organization, we must arrive at effective methods to overcome our deficiencies and to fight petit bourgeois ideology and all its manifestations to the end. The reform movement must serve to purge the party's ranks ideologically by mounting a bitter struggle against petit bourgeois ideology and its harmful manifestations. The proletarian ideology must win this coming ideological struggle as a decisive victory for the revolution. The coming class struggle within the party must be a decisive victory for the proletarian policy.

Unity, criticism, unity: The reform movement must be a unified action by the militants in which the working class must assume a leading role and call to account all those with incorrect ideas. The unity of the militants must serve as the basis of broad movement of sincere and open criticism in which everyone must try to correct his mistakes and working methods. Criticism means bearing in mind that the aim is not to destroy but to strengthen the ranks of the party and enable it to surmount the obstacles obstructing the building of socialism. Unity does not mean unitarianism [unitarismo]. Accordingly, unity within the party must be based on the principles defined by the MPLA-Labor Party, that is, it must bear in mind the aims of the working class and ways to realize these aims.

Methods of action: A national corrective commission and provincial commissions will be set up to establish the rules to guide the entire corrective movement at the political, ideological and organizational levels.

Main aspects: First, at the ideological level, to fight all ideas contrary to the ideology of proletarian Marxism-Leninism. Thus, in addition to the struggle against petit bourgeois ideological manifestations, it will be necessary to wage a bitter struggle against tribal, regional and racial manifestations. Working methods for fighting bureaucracy, liberalism, subjectivism and sectarianism must be improved by establishing a direct link with the masses so that every step taken by the party will reflect the desires and aspirations of the broad strata of our masses. The corrective movement must equally serve as a basis for launching a wide campaign of political education, which presupposes the study not only of the documents of the MPLA-Labor Party, but also of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Second, at the organizational level, the rectification movement will have as one of the main objectives the setting up of the party structures at all levels. To do this it must reclassify members of the party, militants and candidates in accordance with the criteria statutes. On the other hand, there will be a need to [word indistinct] the already made classification with workers' opinions in every place of work with a view to satisfying the global [word indistinct] of each party member.

New party members will preferably be chosen from the working class and from among the most distinguished workers. Party members are the driving force of this vast corrective movement. Their attitude toward and involvement in this process will decisively determine victory or defeat in this battle. The party members will be required to have political courage not to hide or to [word indistinct] the mistakes, which will permit open and fraternal criticism of all behavior contrary to the objectives of the working class and of the party. Factionalism, slander and intrigues must be fought, because these are obstacles to true unity of action within the party and they can endanger the triumph of the whole corrective process. Criticism, which can only be made within the party's structures, must have as its aim the correction of mistakes, not personal attacks. It is obvious that open fraternal criticism presupposes militant and courageous self-criticism which makes possible sincere recognition of one's faults and devoting oneself to overcoming them.

The year of agriculture, 1978: It has been decided to call 1978 a year of agriculture. Accordingly, our attention in the national context should be primarily directed to the countryside, where 85 percent of the people live. It is they who produce the largest proportion of the goods we need so much, as well as of raw materials for industry. Agriculture must, in fact, become the basis of our economic development, as the First MPLA Congress has reaffirmed.

The party and state must give maximum support to agriculture, providing the political and material support which agricultural workers and peasants need so much. The organization of the state firms and cooperatives of various kinds must become a decisive factor in the transformation and strengthening of productive capacity, which this year must take place in agriculture. It is therefore necessary to mobilize all the people for this great task. By means of constant political and material support the peasants must be stimulated to participate in the organization of different forms of agricultural cooperation and to increase their production above the subsistance level. Military units will once again be called to contribute toward the development of agriculture. From now on each unit must try to insure its own supplies through collective agricultural and livestock production. All youths and students must be duly organized and mobilized during their holidays so as to participate in production and in the tasks of giving support to agricultural production, such as doing irrigation work, repairing houses and buildings and so on.

The parasitic forces in the towns, such as the unemployed and the bureaucrats who are becoming a dead weight in the national economy, must be mobilized and sent to do agricultural work and management in the state firms.

The year of agriculture should also bring about a noticeable improvement in the living and working conditions of the countryside thus to prevent a massive exodus of people to the towns.

Education, health, literacy and social assistance must be applied effectively and on a priority basis to the problems still affecting the countryside and the peasants. Our people's secular tradition in agriculture must serve us so as to encourage each man and woman to feel proud of his work and to turn the hoe into his combat weapon during this phase of national reconstruction.

In the towns the practice of collective work campaigns must continue to be activated in accordance with the needs of the country so that manual labor will become truly dignified and regarded as a normal way of life.

The leaders, cadres and militants of the party must, together with peasant masses and sharing their difficulties, give a militant example in the fulfillment of our slogan: 1978, the year of agriculture. To carry out all these tasks in this phase of our process, each member of our party, each Angolan patriot, must redouble his revolutionary vigilance. Imperialism and the international reaction have not laid down their arms in their vain attempt to destablize our revolution and to prevent our people from building the socialist country which will eliminate once and for all the exploitation of man by man.

It is in this context that one must consider the violent attack which the Catholic bishops of Angola, at their meeting in Lubango decided to unleash against the constitutional authorities of the People's Republic of Angola. In view of the insulting terms and rude slanders the document adopted at this meeting contains, the Politburo warns the Catholic bishops of Angola that religious tolerance should not be confused with weakness.

Accordingly, and in reaffirmation of the position of the MPLA-Labor Party, we will not allow religious leaders to fight our revolutionary process and socialism. We call on believers not to participate in reactionary maneuvers but to dedicate themselves enthusiastically to the tasks of our national reconstruction by patriotically identifying themselves with the efforts being made by the rest of the nation.

The Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, the people's army, air force, war navy, People's Defense Organization, People's Police Corps of Angola, security forces--the supporters and guarantors of our victories--will remain firm in their fighting places. They will guarantee us against violation of our borders. They will also consolidate the victories already won and to march confidently toward the construction of the socialist nation. As we commemorate another anniversary of the commencement of the armed struggle, party members must mobilize themselves and rally to the corrective movement and to the implmentation of the slogan: 1978, year of agriculture.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain. This is the Politburo's announcement on the occasion of 4 February.

ANSA: ROME EMBASSY CHARGES FNLA WITH MASSACRES

AU300849Y Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 30 Jan 78 AU

[Text] Rome, January 30--(ANSA)--Angolan rebels of the (pro-West) National Liberation Front (FNLA) operating out of Zairan territory have allegedly waged "indiscriminate massacres" against the populations of the northern Nhamutega and Luaukazombo villages, according to charges from the Angolan Embassy in Rome. A communique accused "some (nearby) countries" of "insisting to be at the service of imperialism and serve as its bridge head" despite Luanda's efforts to maintain friendly relations with Angola's neighbors. The Angolan Government was said to have promoted a meeting with a Zairian delegation "in pursuit of peace," but "the Zairian side has not observed the agreement established." The statement concluded with a warning that all available means will be employed to "safeguard the independence that Angola has conquered at the price of a lot of bloodshed and a long liberation struggle."

NETO RECEIVES SOVIET MARITIME FLEET MINISTER

LD271235Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the republic and head of the government, Comrade Agostinho Neto, is receiving the delegation from the Soviet maritime fleet at 1000 today. The delegation is headed by Timofey Borisovich Guzhenko, the Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, and includes officials from his ministry.

Supplies for Angolan Shipping

LD271240Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, Timofey Guzhenko, today ended his official visit which began last Monday and during which he discussed with Angolan officials national problems connected with sea transportation. His work with the transport minister, Comrade Muteka, culminated yesterday in the signing of a protocol agreement about the supply of some units [unidades] for our merchant navy and the sending of Soviet specialists to train Angolan cadres.

The workers of the Transport Ministry gave a reception in the Tropico Hotel yesterday for the member of the Soviet Government. It was attended by the Angolan transport minister.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

LD291502Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja paid an official friendly visit to our country from 24-28 January. A final communique issued to the press reveals that during his talks with our country's foreign minister, the two sides exchanged views on the political, economic and social situations in their respective states and on bilateral relations. They also analyzed the international political situation. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the strength of relations between the two governments and peoples and agreed to strengthen them further in all fields of mutual interest.

On the international situation, both sides agreed that the policy of detente is a determining factor in relations between states which should not be confined to one part of the world only but extended to other continents. They reaffirmed their commitment to general and complete disarmament as a safeguard for world peace and security.

Ministers Joaquim Chissano and Frigyes Puja paid particular attention to the development of the national liberation struggle in southern Africa. They expressed their solidarity with the Zimbabwean people and reaffirmed their support for the Patriotic Front, the Namibian people and SWAPO. The two sides condemned apartheid, adding that they attach great importance to a solution to the Middle East problem in keeping with the interests of the Arab people and wish to see the Indian Ocean transformed into a zone of peace. After appreciating the positive role of the nonalined movement and socialist countries in the struggle for international peace and security, the two ministers affirmed the need to establish world economic relations based on equality and nondiscrimination, bearing in mind the interests of all countries.

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES VISITS MANICA

LD271410Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The UN high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling, will see the living conditions of more than 40,000 Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique when he visits Manica today. Yesterday the UN high commissioner for refugees met with Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

Although other representatives of this organization have visited the refugee camps, this is the first personal visit by a UN high commissioner for refugees, and for Hartling it is the first trip since his appointement.

UNHCR Meets Machel

LD282059Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] This morning President Machel received the visiting UN high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling. In a speech on the occasion, Machel reaffirmed Mozambique's support for the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. "Referring to the difficulties facing countries assisting and supporting refugees, President Samora Machel pointed out that in Mozambique over 60,000 people had to be moved from the Rhodesian border because of Smith's attacks. We also had to support the 40,000 Zimbabweans who had sought refuge in our country.

In his speech, Poul Hartling said it was only proper for him to make Mozambique the first country he visited after taking up his post, since that country was the first to second his candidacy. He hailed Moazmbique's support for the Zimbabwean people, which he described as a great model of generosity.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY: MUZOREWA WILL NOT ATTEND 30 JAN TALKS

LD301018Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] The Rhodesian settlement talks are to resume in Salisbury at 2:30 this afternoon. IANA says Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his United African National Council delegation will not be attending. The bishop and his colleagues walked out of the session on Friday after alleging intransigence on the part of the government.

Meanwhile, the leader of another (?black nationalist) delegation, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, has predicted a successful conclusion to the talks within a week. He made this statement at a meeting at Umtali on Saturday, and repeated it last night in [words indistinct] interview with IANA. [passage indistinct]

The Foreign Office spokesman said it has not been trying to throw a spanner in the works. However, the spokesman admitted that the Foreign Office has been in touch with black leaders taking part in the Salisbury talks to provide them with information concerning the talks which open in Malta today between the foreign secretary, Dr Owen, and two Rhodesian terrorist leaders. The American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, will also be present.

Muzorewa Demands Apology

PA281349Y Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 28 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Jan 28 (AFP)--Nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa said here today that he will not return to the internal settlement talks unless Premier Ian Smith gives him a written apology for remarks attributed to the government delegation at yesterday's meeting.

Bishop Muzorewa and his United African National Council (UANC) delegation staged a walkout from Friday's talks in protest over the "extremely abusive language" from the government team.

The walkout came amid argument over the question of whether the planned new constitution will have a common voters roll or a separate roll for the country's 270,000 whites.

The government delegation and the two other black talks teams claim that the UANC has accepted that the whites will have 28 parliamentary seats and a separate voters roll.

But Bishop Muzorewa insists that he has not accepted separate rolls and that the UANC would only do so if the number of white seats was limited to 20.

A UANC statement said today that the party had been consistent in its view on separate rolls but the other delegations claim that it has reversed its stand.

The row erupted on Friday when Deputy Premier and Finance Minister David Smith is reported to have said: "I have never such lies as I have heard this afternoon." [as received] Mr Smith is also reported to have remarked after the UANC walkout that if this were the way the country would be run after majority rule, "then God help us."

Bishop Muzorewa came under attack today from a rival nationalist leader taking part in the talks, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole. Claiming that Bishop Muzorewa had accepted 28 whites in parliament and separate voters rolls, Mr Sithole said: "The Bishop has gone back on his word. I don't know why he is doing this but perhaps it is part of his cheap politics in seeking unnecessary publicity."

Bishop Muzorewa was "utterly inconsistent," saying one thing one day and changing it the next, Mr Sithole said. The walkout was "just a small setback" and it would be wrong to assume that Bishop Muzorewa would boycott the talks, he said.

Mr Smith has not commented formally on the row, except to say that it has saddened him. And it is not known whether he plans to comply with Bishop Muzorewa's demand for an apology.

Apology Not Forthcoming

TA291824Y Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 29 Jan 78 TA

[Excerpts] Salisbury, Jan 29 (AFP)--The United African National Council (UANC) headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa will boycott talks with the government of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith for a constitutional settlement when they resume tomorrow, Monday, a UANC spokesman said today.

But a government spokesman last night said there would be no apology and that the talks, including the African National Council of the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation (ZUPO) would resume whether the UANC took part or not.

Government sources today blamed Bishop Muzorewa's decision to quit the talks on pressure from outside. This was interpreted by observers as an allusion to talks starting in Malta tomorrow, Monday, between British and American government officials and the Rhodesian Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders.

SMITH BRIEFS FRONT MEMBERS ON SETTLEMENT TALKS

LD271728Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, this morning briefed the 50 member parliamentary caucus of the ruling Rhodesian Front. IANA says it is believed the prime minister outlined the proposed settlement agreement, talks on which are scheduled to resume in (?Salisbury) this afternoon with all four of the delegation leaders attending.

SALISBURY REPORTS NET EMIGRATION LOSS OF 10,900

LD271250Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] The final figures for 1977 issued by the Central Statistical Office show that the net loss of Rhodesian whites, coloreds and Asians for the year was 10,908. The figures show that the total number of whites is 268,000, and the black Rhodesian population 6.4 million.

SECURITY FORCES CLAIM SEVEN TERRORISTS KILLED

LD301044Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] A Combined Operations Headquarters communique reports the death in action of Private Wilfred Maigorira, aged 23 years and single of Gatooma District. His next of kin have been informed. Security forces have killed seven terrorists. A terrorist gang in the northeastern operational area cut the lips and nose off a tribesman and then shot and murdered his wife. A black driver and passenger in a civilian vehicle were killed when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine in the southwestern operational area. Two black primary schools have been burned down, and a black man and three children were murdered by terrorist gangs in other operational areas.

TWO MUZOREWA AIDES HAVE APPEALS TURNED DOWN

LD271222Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] IANA reports that two officials of Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council have had their appeals against conviction and sentence for harboring and assisting a terrorist dismissed by the appellate division of the high court. (Phanuel Brazi) and (Taktoroshai Jonathan Mukorotati) have each been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment with labor for assisting a former terrorist, (Ignatius George Duma).

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG ANNOUNCES DATE FOR NAMIBIA TALKS

LD272250Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that the foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, will have talks on South-West Africa with Western foreign ministers in New York next month. The department said in a statement issued in Cape Town that the discussions with foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany will begin on 11 February.

Further Details Reported

PA272213Y Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 27 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Jan 27 (AFP)--South Africa will take part in six-sided talks on a Namibian (South-West African) independence formula from Feb 11 in New York, it was announced here today.

The communique also confirmed that preliminary talks would take place at a lower level in New York on Feb 7 between Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Brand Fourie, heading a delegation of three South African officials, and representatives of the five Western Security Council members.

Informed sources here said the purpose of the preliminary talks was to establish whether there was a sufficient platform to go ahead with the ministerial discussions.

JOHANNESBURG WELCOMES CARTER'S WARNING ON CUBANS

LD292310Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] President Carter of the United States has once again expressed concern about the growing Cuban military presence in Africa.

Cuba has once again ignored the American utterance and, as if to underline its disdain, news came through this week that there are now between 6,000 and 7,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia helping that country in its war against Somalia in the east and the Eritrean secessionists in the north.

America's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, estimates that nearly a quarter of Cuba's armed forces are now active in Africa. Whereas last year he was praising them for the stability they had brought to Angola, he now acknowledges that their presence can only lead to more deaths and suffering.

Cuba has been in Africa for some time. As far back as 1961 it was involved in backing socialist revolution in the continent by its support for the Algerian National Liberation Front and 2 years later it aided Algeria against Morocco. Then in 1963-64 Fidel Castro tried unsuccessfully to effect the outcome of the power struggle in Zanzibar. Che Guevara helped to expand the Cuban connection in Africa when, in 1965, he went to Burundi from where the Chinese-backed revolution against the central Congo, now Zaire, was being masterminded.

But those activities were uncoordinated and Castro was doing little more than satisfying his archrevolutionary ego. The situation changed in the early 1970's when Cuba's economic bondage to the Soviet Union gave that country the opportunity to take over the country politically. A Soviet KGB general took over the Cuban secret police. The Russians moved into stragic positions in the government and economy and today there are 7,000 of them in such positions.

Cuba became the Soviet Union's most valuable military pawn in advancing its expansionist ambitions in Africa. The opportunities offered by the chaos of postindependence Angola brought the first wave of Cuban soldiers into the continent. They established the MPLA movement in power and today there are an estimated 20,000 keep it there. Cuban troops are now active in 13 African countries. Apart from Angola and Ethiopia, Mozambique has up to 2,500 engaged in maintaining order and training terrorists to fight Rhodesia. There are others in Tanzania, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea, Congo and Malagasy.

The response of moderate black African leaders to the Cuban invasion has been one of anger and anxiety. President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast declared: What have they done as so-called liberators of Angola? In less than 2 years they killed thousands--our brothers murdered in cold blood. More victims fell in this period than in the 15 years of guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism.

But, what are the techniques which Cuba uses to establish a foothold in an African state? Firstly, there are the attractions of the ideology which it propagates. The military men in gun-happy African countries find Marxism an easy ideology to understand. It provides a facade of legitimacy to their totalitarian rule, provides a simple political vocabulary and ensures that powerful Russia remains their friend.

While the West does little more than make occasional disapproving noises, not much can be done to change the situation. The main hope for change lies in the situation itself, a situation in which Cuba already finds itself overextended militarily and economically, fighting a Vietnam-type war in Angola that seems impossible to win. The West could make better use of the vast amounts of humanitarian aid and development assistance it provides to influence the situation, and in the long run more and more African leaders will come to accept the wisdom of President Carter's warning that the Cubans have in effect taken up the colonial role that the Portuguese gave up. We consider this to be a threat to permanent peace in Africa.

NEW MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS VIEWS POSITION

LD292248Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] South Africa's new minister of Bantu administration and development, Dr Connie Mulder, says he believes he can solve the country's complicated population problems through cooperation and communication if given the chance to do so. He said in a radio interview that the situation in South Africa was potentially explosive but he would strive for peaceful coexistence through dialog. He regarded this as of paramount importance that the various black governments should develop towards full independence and the question of land and the consolidation of the black territories would be given the necessary attention.

Referring to blacks living outside the territories, Dr Mulder said the new community councils should become involved in the process of uplifting the black man in South Africa, and he was considering changing the name community council to city or town council with elections held on a ward basis. The name of his department would also change soon but he had not yet made a decision on a new name. Dr Mulder said the word Bantu was created by South Africa and was no longer acceptable to the black man. It was also not known in the outside world and it was necessary to speak in the idiom known to the world.

ZULU LEADER REFUSES INDEPENDENCE FOR KWAZULU

PA282354Y Paris AFP in English 2325 GMT 28 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Jan 28 (AFP)--Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi reaffirmed here tonight that even if the Zulu homeland Kwazulu was consolidated into one piece of land, he would never accept independence from Pretoria.

Speaking at a press conference prior to the mass meeting he will hold in the Soweto satellite city on Sunday, he said he was a "slave" of his people who would not do anything against their wishes.

The land question, he said, was not the issue delaying homeland independence. "It is my policy and that of the Inkatha movement which I lead to see one South Africa with all her people represented in the decision-making machinery of the land."

The chief said an official stipulation by Pretoria that he confine his Soweto address tomorrow only to the Kwazulu election was absurd.

Busloads of people from various parts of South Africa are expected to converge on the black township in what observers expect to be the biggest political rally in its history.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS ON 'SKIRMISH' IN NAMIBIA

LD292256Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] A South African soldier and five terrorists have been killed in a skirmish in the operational area in northern South-West Africa. Making the announcement in Windhoek, the territory's defense force chief, Major General Geldenhuys, said 11 insurgents had been wounded. The general said that between 15 and 20 terrorists who had crossed the Angolan border into South-West Africa ran into a security patrol. The remaining terrorists fled back across the border, taking a number of wounded with them.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA SCORES REOPENING OF RHODESIAN TRADE ROUTE

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[Excerpt] President Kaunda today strongly criticized members of parliament who advocate the opening of the Rhodesian route and described them as shortsighted. The president said the party and government would never open the border until majority rule was attained in Rhodesia, and because of Zambia's stand on human rights.

Addressing party officials, union leaders, councillors and businessmen at (Chawama) hall in Mufulira, the president said two or three MP's who he did not name were the main advocates of the reopening of the Rhodesian route. Though Dr Kaunda admitted that the MP's were merely expressing their opinions in accordance with the democratic rights, he maintained that they were misguided.

The president, however, said that the rerouting exercise brought by UDI, high fuel costs and the low price of copper were the biggest problems in the economic war the country was facing. These, Dr Kaunda pointed out, comprise 80 percent of the total economic problems the country is passing through, although they are due to outside forces beyond most of the country's control. [as heard]

The only solutions to these, he explained, will be independence in Rhodesia, increased agricultural production, strict oil conservation and a cutback on the production of copper. Dr Kaunda said the other 20 percent of the problems will be overcome by stepping up production (?in factory work) and minimizing wastage. Dr Kaunda told the Mufulira District governor, Mr Raphael Mwale, and Mayor David Lunda to prepare a report on the progress of the economic takeoff.

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